The height of a binary tree is the number of edges between the tree's root and its furthest leaf. For example, the following binary tree is of height 2 :


## Function Description

Complete the getHeight or height function in the editor. It must return the height of a binary tree as an integer.
getHeight or height has the following parameter(s):

- root: a reference to the root of a binary tree.

Note -The Height of binary tree with single node is taken as zero.

## Input Format

The first line contains an integer $n$, the number of nodes in the tree.
Next line contains $n$ space separated integer where $i$ th integer denotes node[i].data.
Note: Node values are inserted into a binary search tree before a reference to the tree's root node is passed to your function. In a binary search tree, all nodes on the left branch of a node are less than the node value. All values on the right branch are greater than the node value.

## Constraints

$1 \leq$ node.data $[i] \leq 20$
$1 \leq n \leq 20$

## Output Format

Your function should return a single integer denoting the height of the binary tree.

## Sample Input



## Sample Output

3

## Explanation

The longest root-to-leaf path is shown below:


There are 4 nodes in this path that are connected by 3 edges, meaning our binary tree's height $=3$.

